[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chaitanooga, Tenn., July 25.-General Wade, of the Third Army Corps, who is now in command at Camp Thomas, has partly made up his staff, as follows: Major W. E. Almy, adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel D. Wholer, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon; Lieutenant-Celonel Charles H. Ribble, judge-advocate; Captain J. B. Foraker, assistant edjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Baldwin, inspectorgeneral: Lieutenant-Colonel George Squires. chief signal officer; Captain Lloyd C. Griscon, assistant quartermaster and aid; Captain Jay Cook, third commissary; Lieutenant G. W. Read, aid and acting ordnance officer; Lieutenant J. P. Wade, aid; Major Charles J. Allison, engineer

All of General Brooke's tents were still standing to-day, but they were entirely empty, and had a deserted appearance. General Wade may select Snodgrass Hill for his headquarters, but this morning he had not stated whether he would do so or select the old camping ground of General Brooke. The former is the more desirable place, but the latter has the advantage of being convenient to the station and the general depots of supplies.

The first work of the General will be in aiding to get the First Corps away, and, unless occademands it, there will be no new orders is-First Lieutenant Charles T. Menoher, of the 6th Artillery, has been ordered from Fort McHenry, Maryland, to Chickamauga Park, and to report to Brigadier-General Edward B. Williston, commanding the light artillery brigade, for appointment and duty as aid on his staff.

To-morrow thirty-odd Red Cross physicians and nurses will arrive at Chickamauga Park. They are now on the way from Tampa. They were originally intended for Santiago or Porto Rico, but the order was changed, as their services were badly needed at Camp Thomas. They be distributed among the division and Leiter hospitals An officer on General Poland's staff said this morning that it would be two weeks before the whole of the First Corps would get away.

Lieutenant Arthur S. Cox, of Liverpool, an officer in the British Navy, arrived at Camp Thomas this morning on a special mission for his Government. He will remain until October. Major-General James F. Wade, now in com-

mand of the branch of the volunteer army at his military training and knowledge by actual fighting in the late war. He is an Ohioan by son of the late Senator Benjamin Wade, and has lived in the Buckeye State all of his life. In the Civil War he fought in the ranks of the Ohio Cavalry, entering as a lieutenant at the early age of eighteen. He was promoted to a captaincy, and left the regular service to join the volunteers, being commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 6th Cavalry in 1864. On September 19 of the same year he was made colonel of his command. He was the weeked a brigadier-general on February 13, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service on April 17, 1866. He immediately enlisted with the Regulars, this time beginning his Army of his life. In the Civil War he fought in the on April 17, 1866. He immediately enlisted with the Regulars, this time beginning his Army career as a captain, in May, 1866. In two months he was made a major in the 9th Cavalry, and served as such until March 29, 1879,

alry, and served as such until March 29, 1813, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Cavalry. In April, 1887, he was made colonel of the 5th Cavalry. In this service he remained until May, 1897, when he was once more made a brigadier-general. Then came war mutterings again, and another volunteer army, and on May 4, 1838, Brigadier-General James F. Wade became a major-general.

The colors presented to the 9th New-York regiment by the 9th Regimental Association were handed over with impressive ceremonies in front of Colonel Green's tent this afternoon. Major George A. Hussey gave the flag with an dajor George A. Russey gave the mag with a armest speech. Colonel Green accepted the clors in a few words. He told how highly the blors would be prized by the regiment, and ow they would be protected.

A dress parade was held afterward, and the

saluted the new colors. Captain Angus, of alo, has reported to Colonel Green and made adjutant of the regiment, to succeed been made adjutant of the regiment, to succeed Lieutenant Peck, who will be made major, to succeed Major Lorrigan. Lieutenant Miller, of Company B, will succeed Captain Dalton. First Sergeant W. A. Smith, of Company H, 8th New-York, has been promoted to be second lieuten-ant. Private Charles Schneider, jr., of Company H, 8th New-York, has been made regimental H. 8th New-York, has been made regimental sergeant-major. Captain Claiborne, regimental adjutant, will succeed Captain Harriman in command of Company M, 12th New-York.

#### GENERAL RANDALL QUALIFIES.

Washington, July 25 .- Brigadier-General G. M. Randall, who has been stationed at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, arrived in Washington last evening and was at the War Department today. He but recently learned that this Government is at war with Spain. It had been nine months since he had received a letter or any sort of communication from the outside world, when on June 14 he heard of Dewey's victory at Manila. That was the first he knew the country was at war. His rank in the Army was lieutenant-colonel. On May 14 he was confirmed by the Senate brigadier-general, but he did not learn of his promotion until June 27. As soon as he was notified he forwarded his acceptance. Coming to Washington as quickly as he could in obedience to orders, he arrived only last night, and qualified as brigadier-general

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS.

Washington, July 25 .- Sixteen patients suffering from typhoid fever were taken to the Fort Myer Hospital to-day. This is the largest number yet developed in one day at Camp Alger, and the disease has appeared in regiments not affected heretofore. The serious cases are: Corporal H. N. Baker, Company G, 2d Tennessee, and Privates Peter Waldron, Company D. 7th Illineis, H. O. Marshall, Company D. 3d New-York; Clare Skillman, Company F, 159th Indiana, and Richard Hazel, Company M. 65th New-York. The other cases, less serious, are First Lieutenant H. C. Moore, Company E, 1st Rhode Island; Sergeant H. P. Kane, Company I, 7th Illinois: Privates J. L. Morris, Company E. 3d Virginia: W. E. Rossener, Company B. Sd Missouri: Gustave Burg, Company E, 65th New-York: Henry Falkrod and Charles King, Company G. 12th Pennsylvania; Peter Murray and Philip Hoffman, Company C, 13th Pennsyl vania; Robert Reilly, Company A. 1st New-Jersey, and Charles Golrick, hospital corps First Division hospital. Owing to the increase in the number of typhoid patients, the transfer of troops to Dunn Loring will be hurrled as fast as possible

THE 203D REGIMENT AT CAMP BLACK. The 202d Regiment is now completed. Company M Company M is commanded by James A Grow. The lieutenants are Percival A. Dolthin and J. Collins. The men of the 203d are having a good time, and are enjoying themselves to the fullest extent.

Several appointments were made in the 201st yes terday, subject to approval and confirmation later. Captain Orchard, of Company D, appointed Corporal Charles M. Ward to be first sergeant; Private George Carpenter to be quartermaster-sergeant, and Privates Harold Whitcom and H. Amgentine to be sergeants. Captain Martin of Company F has named H F. Reed to be first sergeant, and Edward Badbers. Robert Davis, John Baker and Martin Sackman to be sergeants. All of these are former members of the 25d Regiment. Arrangements have been made by Postmaster Smith of Hempstead to

## CHARGES FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.

Major William Wolcott Marks, of this city, who was formerly captain of Company F, of the 168th Regiment, has written a detailed statement to Colonel Green, in command of the regiment at Chickamauga charging certain officers of Company P with practising a fraud on the surgeon and musicing officer. He alleges that two rejected men were personated by two privates, under orders of the officers, and passed by the surgeon. The two men, he declares are now at the front. Up to last night Major Marks had received no word in receiv to his communication to Colonel Green.

## This Hot

weather, Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and re-

open a branch postoffice on the camp grounds. Lieutenant-Colonel Sanger said vesterday afternoon he did not know when Colonel Sanger would arrize in camp and take command. Colonel Schuyler was in Washington yesterday, it was understood. His tent is up and everything ready for his arrival.

DANGEROUS CAMP ALGER.

SIXTEEN TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS SENT TO FORT MYER HOSPITAL

Washington, July 25 (Special) .- The condition affairs at Camp Alger, so far as the health of the troops is concerned, appears steadily to grow worse, instead of better. "The Evening Star" of to-day

instead of better "The Evening Star" of to-day says:

Sixteen men were sent to the hospital at Fort Myer from the two division hospitals to-day, said to be suffering from typhoid fever. This number of cases is the largest sent out of camp since the fever made its appearance here, and coming at a time when the disease was supposed to be well under control, the hospital authorities are much alarmed thereby. Those who went to the hospital artimeter of the same that the same th

It will be noted that among the men sent to Fort Chicksmauga, is a self-made man. He gained Myer Hospital to-day with typhoid fever, or strong of the 65th New-York and one of the 3d New-York

of the 6th New-York and one of the 3d New-York
The condition of these men is reported as "aiready
serious." Of course, it is strongly hoped, and may
be expected, that not all of the sixteen men
sent to Fort Myer to-day will prove to be
victims of typhoid, but the situation is a serious
and alarming one at the best.

General Graham, the corps commander, is quoted
by "The Star" as saying: The troops of the first
division have been directed to move to a new camp
ground, as their present quarters have been adjudged unhealthy. Other than this, and such minor
transfers from place to place, as time may necessitate, the location of the regiments in Camp Alger
will not be changed. It may be that because a
some controversy, over what seemed to me a necessary extension of the camp ground, we shall be
compelled to find a new site in this immediate
neighborhood. As a great many people have offered us the use of their farms free, this will be
an easy step. But there will be no general movement of the camp of the Second Army Corps until
the War Department is ready to order it into service."

#### CAMP ALGER NOT TO BE REMOVED.

Washington, July 25.-The War Department to-day set at rest rumors about the removal of Camp Alger. There will be no change. This determination 1.38 1 3ched after a conference of officials who had the matter under consideration. Surgeon-General Steinberg has made no recommendation regarding Camp Alger, and other officers do not think there is a necessity for removing the camp under the present conditions.

AT THE ENGINEERS' CAMP.

FIRST TIME.

Camp Townsend, near Peekskill, July 25 (Special). -It is just a month ago that the first company of the 1st Regiment United States Volunteer Engin was mustered into service. To-day the regiment is not only armed and uniformed, but well advanced in the infantry drill regulations before the more interesting work of military engineering is taken up. In addition to this the 1st Battalion is provided ith its khaki uniforms and fully equipped for the field, so that, if need be, it could proceed to the front at almost a moment's notice. It has taken hard work to accomplish all this. The enlisted man understands this as well as his officers, for he has shared in the hard work, and he has gone into it with all his energy. It is the co-operation of officers and men that has brought about these gratifying results.

The 3d Battalion participated in the evening parade to-night for the first time under arms. The old parade ground not being extensive enough for an unbroken line of twelve companies, the regiment was formed in battalion masses, the battalions marching in the field from their first formation stations in close column of companies. They had rehearsed the movement on the field in the afternoon drill hour, and the manœuvre was executed smoothly. Colonel Griffin reviewed the parade Lieutenant Maurice A. Viele, adjutant of the 1st Battalion, acted as regimental adjutant. There were only a few visitors on the bluff to see the ceremony. It occurs so early in the evening that most of the village people who usually come to camp to see the evening parades are at supper at that hour. When the band is organized it prove an attractive feature for them. Five of the musicians, William F. Lind, principal musician, and Norman H. Fling, Louis C. Smith, Theodore C. Blum and George Mitthauser, arrived to-day, and the United States Quartermaster has been asked to hurry along the instruments, as well as the

regiment's colors The Buzzacott ovens, which have long been expeated, arrived to-day, and are in Quartermaster Hough's storehouse ready to be issued for use The company kitchens are almost completed, and nearly all the mess tents are in place will be promptly issued, and on Thursday the regi-ment will begin to do its own cooking. Mess officers who have not yet secured cooks are scurrying around looking for them, for as soon as the reg ment begins to provide its own mess the restau-rant will be closed. The commissary has all the necessary constituents of the ration in his store except the fresh meat and vegetables, and these, being contracted for, will be provided fresh at camp

The acting ordnance officer, Lieutenant Bishop

daily.

The acting ordnance officer, Lieutenant Bishop, has received the supply of armunition for rife practice on the range. Company B had the range to-day, and Company C will have it to-morrow Drill in sighting preparatory to the range practice is being given in all the companies.

The model bridge constructed at the end of Company G's street has attracted much attention. It is a single sling span bridge, a model of a 69-foot bridge constructed on a one-twelfth scale. Sergeant Converse E. Martin, of Highland Falis, who served a term of enlistment in the United States Engineer Corps at West Point, did most of the work, and supervised that which he did not himself do directly. The span of the model is 4 feet 8 inches, and the floor, or roadway, between the lashings is eleven inches. Its total height is three feet. The roadway of the bridge is a corduroy, constructed of twigs, none of which is over a quarter of an inch in diameter, and yet so strong is this little model that it supported six men to-day, whose aggregate weight was over one thousand pounds. Sergeant Martin to-day began constructing a model of a suspension bridge, and has the towers in place. This is only model work, but in a short time Colonei Griffin hopes to give his men some practical engineering work in the way of making fascines, gallons, etc., one regiment going out on the work during drill hour, while the other two battailons remain in camp for drill.

The first lieutenants finished drawing lots for seniority to-day.

The officer of the day detailed for to-morrow is Captain Charles P. Kahler, of Company H. Officers of the guard are First Lleutenant A. A. Robbins, of Company D. and Second Lleutenant Wollcott Beard, of Company G.

THE 201ST AND 5TH BATTERY COMPLETE. Colonel Henry W. Hubbell of the 201st Regiment succeeded in completing the work of organizing his command last night and will muster in 1,272 men this morning. He will then Camp Black with his regiment. He will then proceed at once to

The 5th Battery was completely organized last right, and Captain Schmidt said he would muster his men in to-morrow. He will proceed with them to Camp Black immediately after muster. The 5th was organized in the lat Battery Armory, in Forty-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves. SOUND MINES BLOWN UP.

SIX OF THE "OBSERVATIONS" EXPLODED BY ENGINEER OFFICERS.

THE PURPOSE NOT AWNOUNCED, BUT IT WAS PROBABLY FOR EXPERIMENT AS TO THEIR

Six of the numerous submarine mines that wer planted in the bed of the Sound between Fort Schuyler and Willets Point were exploded yester The mines were of the class known as obser vation. They were blown up under the direction of Brigadier-General Wilson, chief of engineers United States Army, and Major John S. D. Knight the officer in command at Willets Point. The ut most reticence was maintained by every one con cerned in the operations. Newspaper men wer ot admitted to the dock from which the official observations were being taken, and subsequently Major Knight declined to answer the inquiries of the reporters who sough: information from him. were exploded because having been disturbed by vessels crossing the fields to the consequent en with the forts, it would be too dangerous to at is probable that the real purpose of the explosion thorities the opportunity of making observations

General Wilson, accompanied by his staff, reached Willets Point shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning. He was received by Major Knight, and after inspecting the post proceeded to the end of the Government pier, which stretches 150 feet into the

#### WARNING SHIPPING AWAY

Preparations were at once begun to destroy th six mines, but considerable delay was caused by difficulty in clearing all shipping from the neighborhood of the fields. Boats containing guards were sent in various directions, ordering all craft ing between the forts. Exactly at 11:20 o'clock The discharging of the mines was in the care of Captain Roeffer, who had charge of the switchboard within the fort. The shores along For Schuyler and Willets Point were lined with people blowing up of the mines was not nearly so specsee was sufficient to convince them that the harbo

tacular as they had expected. But what they did see was sufficient to convince them that the harbor of New-York had been well protected by almost irresistible Litent forces.

The discharge of the first mine threw into the air to a height estimated to be at least seventy-five feet a wide column of water, which after seemingly remaining motionless for an appreciable period of time, spread out like a fountain and fell with a crash that was plainly heard by the spectators on the land. The surface of the water was violently disturbed for a large distance, and for several minutes waves continued to spread in concentric circles from the centre of concussion. The report following the detonation of the mine was not particularly loud, but extremely deep-toned, and resembled closely the discharge of a large quantity of dynamite embedded deeply beneath rock. These effects were practically repeated in the destruction of the remaining mines, except that in the case of some of the more deeply placed ones a larger quantity of water, somewhat after the shape of a dome, was hurled into the air for about half the distance of the upheaval made by the mines situated in comparatively shallow water. To the uninitiated the probable destructive power of the mines could only be guessed at, but to an ordinary observer the force developed seemed undoubtedly sufficient to disable the strongest of battle-ships. Large quantities of dead fish came to the surface of the water, and when the operations had been ended numerous parties pur out in rowing and salling boats and gathered more fish in half an hour than they could have caught with a line in a long time. Although neither General Wilson nor Major Knight would comment for publication in any way upon their observations, both were heard to express themselves as being greatly pleased with the success which attended their experiments. It is understood that General Wilson will make a report to Washington, and that no further steps will be taken toward the blowing up or renoval of the rest of th

#### A HARD TIME GAINING ADMITTANCE.

Among those who also witnessed the experiment were Major Henry M. Adams, who has charge of the harbor defences; Colonel Henry M. Roberts president of the Board of Fortifications, and Con guard. The corporal, who seemed to feel keenly the responsibility resting upon his shoulders and whose manner perceptibly irritated the two officers, allowed Mr. Pearce to enter when he exhibited a pass signed by the Secretary of War. The corporal, however, still refused to admit Colonel Roberts and Major Adams. Ultimately the latter was identified by an officer of the Engineer Corps and was allowed to enter the fort. Then Colonel Roberts endeavored to enter the fort. Then Colonel Roberts endeavored again to assure the corporal that he was what he had professed himself to be, but the soldier was obdurate. Finally Colonel Roberts demanded that the officer of the day be sent for. This was done, and Captain Turpin, of Company M, 22d Regiment, who was on duty, after satisfying himself from letters which Colonel Roberts produced from his pockets that he really was Colonel Roberts, allowed him to pass

MINES TAKEN OUT OF NEW HAVEN HARBOR New-Haven, Conn., July 25.-The work of removing the submarine and contact mines at the trance of the harbor was begun to-day by Professor Robb, of Trinity College, Hartford, and a number of the members of the Engineer Corps attached ber of the members of the Engineer Corps attached to the Naval Militia. Professor Robo has been in charge of the mines since they were planted. Major Leach, of New-London, who supervised the construction of all fortifications in Long Island Sound, has received orders from General Wilson, chief of engineers, to remove the mines at all Connecticut harbors in order that there shall be no further annoyance to shipping.

## FLOATING DRYDOCK SECURED.

IT WILL BE TAKEN TO KEY WEST AT ONCE.

Washington, July 25 - Chief Endicott, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has just returned from New-York, where he succeeded in arranging for the purchase by the Government of a floating drydock a naval adjunct very much needed at this time The dock is capable of lifting vessels up to 2.200 The dock is capable of lifting vessels up to 2.29) tons displacement, which will bring within its scope most of the gunboats of Sampson's fleet and a large number of the auxiliary vessels. This dock is not sectional, but in one piece, so that it may be easily towed to the point most available for navaluse. The first journey will be to Key West, where the Navy Department has found a suitable site, with plenty of water, in what is known as Quartermaster's Harbor, a cove not far distant from the town. The dock will be started on its way at the earliest possible moment.

HOME-GOING OF PRISONERS.

LIEUTENANT MASSEY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE MATTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Sandusky, Offio, July 25.-Lieutenant S. F. Massey United States Army, of this city, who was placed on the retired list a few years ago on account of failing health, will sail from New-York to-day for Santiago on the Olivette on an important mission He has been appointed agent by the War Depart ment to superintend the transportation to Spain o the prisoners of war recently surrendered to Gen eral Shafter Lieutenant Massey speaks Spanish fluently, and he will see that the contract with the transportation company is rigidly carried out.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 25 .- It was learned to-day that a temarkable demonstration occurred Satur-day evening at Camp Long, on Seavey's Island. where the captured sailors of Admiral Cervera's shattered fleet are confined. As the United States

SPANIARDS CHEER AMERICAN VESSEL

gunboat Frolic passed the island on her way to Cuba hundreds of the prisoners greeted the vessel with cheers and waving of hands. The ovation took the Americans by surprise. The outburst was regarded by those in charge of the camp as a result of the good treatment received here by the Spaniards, who took this method of expressing their gratitude. Surgeon McPherson sail to-day that the condition of the prisoners in the hospital showed a marked

THE ARMY AMBULANCE SHIP MISSOURI The former Atlantic Transport Line steamer Misouri arrived here from Philadelphia last night, and s now at Pier No. 19. East River, where she is being fitted out as an ambulance ship for the The work was begun before the Missouri left Philadelphia, when seventy men were placed on board of her, and the work was continued throughout her trip to this city. The men, with an additional force, will work night and day until the ship is fitted out for service. When the changes are com-pleted she will be able to carry six hundred wound-ed men, and her equipment will be of the latest design.

ed men, and her equipment will be of the latest design.

The auxiliary societies of the Red Cross have given to the ship an ice plant, a carbonizing plant, a steam laundry, a sterilizer and a steam launch, all of the value of \$25,000. The ship will also have distilling apparatus, as well as X-ray and other modern scientific equipments. The Government has ordered that the Missouri be ready for active duty by August 10, and it is expected that she will then proceed to Porto Rico.

HONOLULU TO BE FORTIFIED.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS TO PREPARE PLANS AND PUT THE WORK

UNDER WAY San Francisco, July 25 (Special).-It developed at military headquarters to-day that the United States is planning to make Honolulu a strong military post. On the transport Scandia, which will probably sail on August 5, will go Major Longwitt, commander of a battalion of volunteer engineers. He will be followed in a short time by four nundred men under Colonel Willard Young, of Chicago.

Major Longwitt has received orders to pre are maps of all points controlling the entrance to Honolulu and other harbors of the islands, and to make an estimate of the cost of strongly fortifying such places. The plan is to make Horolulu impregnable, and to build barracks for he accommodation of a strong military force to be permanently located there. Orders have come from Washington that the preparatory work must be-done speedily, so that contracts may be let for the contemplated fortifications. The four hundred-men to follow Major Longvitt are expert engineers.

#### THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION. TO SAIL FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR HONOLULU

ON AUGUST 10. Washington, July 25 (Special).-Representative litt, of Illinois, who is a member of the Hawaiian Commission, was busy to-day preparing for his departure from Washington. He expects to start to-The Commission is to meet in Chicago on August 4, and proceed to San Francisco, and sall on August 10 for Honolulu on the steamship Mr. Hitt has long been in favor of annexation, and there are few men in the United ject, and as conversant with the reasons in favor of the action taken by Congress at the recent seasion. He does not take a senumental yiew of the question, and there is strong reason to believe that some of the annexationists who have consulted with him recently, furnishing information of much value and offering suggestions, also of value, have

uniness views expressed by him Of course, Mr. Hitt believes that Hawaii will reap nany and great advantages from annexation to the United States, while he forsees that it must and will United States, while he forsees that it must and will result in a speedy and radical change of the industrial and to some extent the other conditions in the islands. He likewise believes that the United States will derive great benefits from the change, especially in the matter of National defence, and that the new governmental problems presented by it will be easily and satisfactorily solved, although some friction is to be expected before the people of Hawaii have fully adjusted themselves to the year conditions.

of Hawaii nave fully adjusted themselves to the mew conditions.

Mr. Hitt has long been a warm advocate of submarine telegraphic communication between San Francisco and Honolulu, a thing which becomes an imperative necessity on account of annexation, and which may perhaps he obtained on easier and better term; than before Hawaii was included within the geographical boundaries of the United States.

States.

It is not expected that "Paramount" Blount will accompany the annexation commission to Hawaii.

## CLOCKWORK BOMB ON TRANSPORT.

INFERNAL MACHINE HEAVILY CHARGED WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES FOUND ON THE PORT VICTOR.

According to a letter received yesterday at the Army Building by one of the officers there, an atempt was made to blow up the Government vessel Port Victor, which sailed from this port on July 12. bound for Tampa, where it was to take on board a number of troops. The letter was written by Captain Brickley, of the

Port Victor, who says that on July 14 a plain pine

box was noticed on the deck near the cabin by

Harvey Schiller, the steward. The box was not addressed, and Schiller could not understand why had been placed there. He informed Captain Brickley of his discovery, and the latter made an investigation. The box was about 20 inches long. IS inches wide and 2 inches high. The sides were 115 inches thick. Inside of the box was a clockwork mechanism, which was connected with an inner box by wires and fuses. When the inner box was opened it was found to contain thirty pounds of guncotton and dynamite. The box was at once thrown overboard, and the fact that an internal

thrown overboard, and the face that an infernal machine had been placed on the steamer was not allowed to become known among the crew.

Captain Brickley did not send the details of the discovery of the bomb, but the Army officer who received the letter is confident that an attempt was made to blow up the ship.

The Fort Victor was formerly owned by Milburn & Son, and was purchased by the Government as a refrigerator and supply ship. She sailed from this port on July 12. She carried a large quantity of Army and Red Cross supplies, which were placed on board of her when she was at the Maliory Line pler in the East River. The only explanation time could be given at the Army Building as to how to bomb was placed on the Army Building as to how to sodiers in the South and in Cuba to send small parceis to them, and that some person who represented himself as desiring to send such a package carried the bomb on board and placed it on the deck. Judging from the place where the box was found, it was the intention to carry it below and put it between the decks, where it would have been hard to discover, and would have practically destroyed the ship when the clockwork had set off the suncotton. The person carrying the machine probably became frightened before he had time to carry out fully his purpose and dropped the bomb where it was found.

OFFICERS OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

SOME OF THE PROMOTIONS FROM A COMPANY UNDER A FORMER CAPTAIN IN THE SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn., July 25 (Special) -On Sunday the 3d Regiment had a novel experience in marching to Crescent Beach, a mile away and hearing a sermon in the Baptist Tabernacie by Chaplain Henry Jones, of the battle-ship Texas, who described the naval battle off Santiago. It is announced officially that the 3d Regiment is now recruited to the maximum limit, having 100 men in each of its twelve companies.

The trouble over officers in Company M. of Winsted, has at last been settled by the appointment of First Sergeant Harris Pendleton, jr., of Company I. of New-London, to be second lieutenant of Company M, in place of C. C. Walker, of Winsted, who was compelled to resign when the company came to

E. J. Steele was chosen for the position by the authorities at the time, but every man in the company threatened to refuse to enlist if he was made Sergeant Pendleton has made capable non-commissioned officer, and is acceptable to the Winsted company.

Pendleton is the fifth man from Company I to be commissioned in other organizations. The others are Corporal Glies Bishop, jr., made second lieutenant of Battery C. Heavy Artillery, Sergeant William Basley, second lieutenant of Battery C, Heavy

iam Basley, second lleutenant of Battery C. Heavy Artillery, Sergeant Charles P. Kirkland, second lleutenant of Company D. 3d Regiment, and Sergeant H. D. Utley, first lleutenant of Company H. 3d Regiment, and Sergeant H. D. Utley, first lleutenant of Company H. 3d Regiment. Private Richard P. Freeman, jr., of Company I. has been promoted to be sergeant major of the regiment. The commander of Company I is Captain E. T. Kirkland, formerly captain of a company of the 7th Regiment of New-York, and the fact that his company has furnished so many commissioned officers attests his efficiency as a military instructor.

First Selectman Davis, of Niantic, visited the camp to-day and compilated to Lieutenant-Colonel Rodgers, temporarily commanding the 3d Regiment, that on Saturday night Robert L. Manwarring, a New-London merchant, while walking from New-London to his summer cottage at Pine Grove, Niantic, was commanded to halt by the provost guard doing duty along the road a mile outside of camp. Thinking the men were tramps, Mr. Manwarring proceeded, when three of the soliders attacked him and stabbed him with their bayonets, inflicting four painful wounds. Lieutenant-Colonel Rodgers assured Selectman Davis that the men had no authority to molest a man in civilian clothes, and that the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

Private C. R. Lloyd, of the Yale Plateon, Battery

and that the matter would be thoroughly investigated.
Private C. R. Lloyd, of the Yale Piatoon, Battery A. who has been made a second lieutenant in the Resular Army and assigned to the 6th Artillery, is still here, having received no orders to report to his command. Augustus C. Ledyard, another Yale command. Augustus C. Ledyard, another Yale artilleryman, who has received a commission as second lieutenant, has been assigned to General Miles's staff, and is now at sea on the way to Porto Rico.
Captain Cornell, the State Armorer, has returned to his home, in Hartford, his duties here being concluded.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FIT. FOR DUTY. Nineteen of the wounded soldiers who came here from Cubs on the Oilvette were examined by the surgeons at Governor's Island yesterday and found surgeons at Governor's Island yesterday and found fit for duty. All of them have been ordered to report back to their regiments at once. All the men were Regulars, with the exception of Harvey L. Baker, Company I. Tist. New-York Volunteers, and Robert L. McMillen, of the Rough Riders. While these men had been wounded in the arms, legs and other parts of the body their wounds healed rapidly, and they were found entirely fit for duty when exceptions are the second of the seco

LIEUT. HOBSON AND THE COLON.

ORGANIZING AN EXPEDITION TO RAISE THE CRACK SPANISH CRUISER

The mission upon which Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson came North has been so far suc-cessfully and speedily accomplished. He started from the front for the purpose of persuading the naval authorities that it was of the utmost importance that the quickest possible measures should b to raise the Spanish warship Cristobal Color and to look after the arrangements for doing so should the authorities be persuaded. Lieutenan Hobson has been entirely successful in convincing the authorities at Washington that a valuable ves sel can probably be saved. He has also made arrangements for an expedition to start for Santiago

The hero of the Merrimac has done some of the most energetic work on record since he has been in this part of the country. He arrived in New-York last Friday morning, and immediately start. ed for Washington. He was back here again or Saturday to see Captain Merritt of the Merritttained Captain Merritt's views he started again for Washington to make his report. Yesterday he was in this city for the third time, to make final arrangements. He visited the office of the wrecking ompany yesterday morning, and in the evening started for Boston to see about the purchase of portoons, to be used in the salvage of the Spanish

that would have drawn attention to Lieutenant Hobson, even had he not already been one of the favorite popular heroes of the war. He is really almost entirely responsible for the effort that will be made to save the Cristobal Colon. The experwho examined her after the hattle declared that she could not be raised, but Lieutenant Hobson thought otherwise, and if the once noble cruiser is restored to her original condition, the American people will owe another debt to the hero of the Merrimac After the expert employed by Admiral Sampson the Admiral appointed a special board of inquiry The board did not reach a positive conclusion, and L'eutenant Hobson made a thorough examination. with the aid of divers. The result of this is his present visit North, and the wrecking expedition this city next Thursday. Lieutenant Hobson said definitely yesterday that

the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Com-pany had agreed to undertake the raising of the Cristobal Colon, and would begin the work as soon as possible. "The difficulty," he said, "lies in the complete submergence, upon her beam-end, of a steamer of seven thousand tons. Only a short porwhole interior. Her sea-valves are open, and her beach upon which she lies is exceedingly shelving In short, all the conditions are present which render the righting and raising of the ship an engineering feat of large proportions. At the same time it is simple and quite feasible. No new appliances are needed, nothing has to be invented; is simply a question of getting to the spot to time the accepted means and methods on a suffi-"One of the most essential parts of the equip-

ment is a sufficient supply of pontoons. We find it exceedingly hard to find all we want, and it may be necessary to construct a few. If possible, however, we wish to avoid the delay involved. I am going to Beston to-night for the purpose of inspecting pontoons. I hope to procure there enough to complete the needed complement. The wrecking expedition. I may say with some positiveness, will be required to reach Santiago. When the work begins at Santiago the sea-valves of the Colon will be sealed, as will also any shot holes or other openings admitting the sea, and the water in her will be pumped out. While thus restoring to the ship as much of her own buoyancy as possible, the pontoons will be employed partly to reinforce this buoyancy, but chiefty for the purpose of steadying the vessel as she rises to her keel. She is a practically intact and solid structure, and will repay all the expense and toil when onne more adoat.

As to the salvage of the Maria Teresa, the Lieutenant said that this was a much simpler and easier matter. She was an ordinary wreek, such as the Merritt-Chapman company was in the habit of handling frequently.

As to his own plans, Lieutenant Hobson allowed it to be inferred that he would be glad to be promoted to the line. He is anxious to be where the ment is a sufficient supply of pontoons. We find it

as the Merriti-Chapman company was in the habit of handling frequently.

As to his own plans, Lieutenant Hobson allowed it to be inferred that he would be glad to be promoted to the line. He is anxious to be where the fighting is likely to be thickest, and would be deslighted to go with Commodore Watson's squadron to Spain. Just what reward will be decided upon for his heroism is apparently not yet known to himself or any one else.

Lieutenant Hobson went over to G'en Ridge, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and took luncheon with Mrs. Sampson, wife of Roar-Admiral Sampson, at her home in Glen Ridge. Constructor Hobson bore special messages to Mrs. Sampson from the Admiral.

Lieutenant Hobson went to Boston last evening.

Atlanta, July 25 -Mrs. Sallie Hobson, mother of Lieutenant Hobson, arrived here to-day, on a visit to her son, John N. Hobson. Mrs. Hobson expects to meet the Lieutenant here before he returns to Santiago.

## LOOKING FOR THE RODRIGUEZ.

St. Thomas, Dari h West Indies, July 25 .- The French gunboat Fulton arrived here to-day. She is going in search of the French Line steamer Olinde Rodriguez, which was captured by a United States warship and taken to Charles ton, S. C., while on a voyage from Hayti to St. Thomas with passengers, mails, etc.

Governor Hedemann starts from here on Wednesday for Copenhagen, via the United States, on board the British steamer Fontabelle. Captain McKay, which is bound from here for New-York

Mr. Bocande, general manager of the French steamship line in this city, was indignant yesterday over the seizure of the steamer Olinde Rodriguez, of that line, by a United States warship, when the steamer was found in Cuban waters. Mr. Bocande said: "It was outrageous on the part of the United States to seize the vessel Olinde Rodriguez, which was going eninterruptedly from Hayti to St. Thomas, and was not cleared for any Porto Rican point. There is a prize crew on board the ship, which has been taken to Charleston, S. C., with the passengers practically prisoners and the mais delayed."

THE CONTRACT WITH CERALLOS.

#### PROTEST AGAINST TRANSPORTING THE PRISON-ERS IN SPANISH SHIPS

Washington, July 25-The War Department ha received a letter from a New-York attorney, rep-resenting J. L. St. John, protesting against the ward for transporting the Spanish prisoners in Spanish ships. In addition to the claims that have been made in this matter heretofore, he alleged that his client had not been heard respecting a bid which he had put in.
Colonel Hecker replied to the attorney to-day.

saying that Mr. St. John's bid was upon a letter denoting him a paper manufacturer, and Mr. John had not responded to a telegram requesting his presence in Washington, save by a letter saying that he was glad the contract had been placed so advantageously to the Government.

Colonel Hecker also said that the Department was fully advised as to the location of the Spanish ships before the contract was made. Probably before the end of the week the Spanish company will begin the discharge of its obligation, and have shipped at Santiago at least one thousand of the Spanish soldiers on the long journey to Spain, a trip which it is expected will occupy about fifeen days. Word came to the War Department teen days. Word came to the War Department to-day, through the medium of the United States Consul at Fort de Prance, Island of Martinique, that the Spanish steamship Alicante, which had been lying there for several weeks, was about to sail for Santiago to ship some of the prisoners. She is due to arrive there about Thursday morning.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ARRIVE. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Belvernon from Port Meria and Port Antonio were the following newspaper correspondents: George Cramer, R. MacHugh, W. R. Cary, Charles Pepper and E. McCready.

#### WESTERN NAVAL RECRUITS. Washington, July 25.-The Navy Department has

suspended for a time its efforts to recruit sailors in the West, and Commander Hawley and Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, members of the Board, have returned to the Navy Department. The work was successful beyond the expectations of the projectors of the trip, and the results, it is believed, will be highly beneficial to the Navy generally in infusing into it an element of Western blood and brawn that will tend to the nationalization of that

## THE NEW TORPEDO-BOATS.

Washington, July 25 .- The Navy Department has been obliged again to postpone the date for the receipt of bids for the construction of the torpedoboats. It has now been set for August 23, upon the representations of ship-builders on the Pacific Coast that otherwise they would not have sufficient time to get their bids through by mall.

WOUNDED KEPT ON BOARD.

HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF NOW ANCHORED IN THE NORTH RIVER

MAJOR TORNEY VIGOROUSLY DENIES MISS JEN NINGS'S STORY OF NEGLIGENCE-SUPPLIES, HE SAYS, WERE PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

The hospital ship Relief, carrying wounded at sick soldiers from the front, left her anchorage off. Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at about noon yea-North River. She came to the city under orders from Washington for the wounded upon her to be transferred to hospitals. The Relief proceeded under reduced steam until she was opposite Sixty-first-st. and then turned back until she reached Forty-second-st. where she dropped anchor. She had been apparently looking for a convenient landing-place where the patients might

The tug Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Obk line, ran alongside the Peter soon after the came to anchor, and landed several of the surgeons at the foot of West Forty-nitth-st. They went ashore in order to make arrangements for the transfer of the sick and wounded to the hospitals. Surgeon-Major Torney, the head of the medical staff on the vessel, had left the ship in the morning and come to this city on a similar

vessel, and took ashore Captain Mosher, of the 22d Regiment, who was seriously wounded in the groin in the first day's battle at El Caney. Father Connolly, chaplain on the Reilef, had landed at the tug's first trip and sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Curtin and Dr. Naouly arrived with the ambulance, and Captain Mosher's wife, sister-in-law and brother were waiting at the pier when the wounded man was brought ashore The Captain was still very weak, but he was able to recognize his relatives. The ambulance carried him to his brother's house, No. 141 West Seventy sixth-st. Father Conpolly said that every one on the Relief spoke highly of Captain Mosher's bravery and patience. He was at the front for two days after he was wounded before he could be take to the rear to have his wound dressed.

The moving of the Relief from her anchorage a Stapleton resulted in a great deal of suspense and certainty to the friends of those on board. two or three hours nobody knew where she had gone, and dozens of friends and relatives of the wounded and sick men crowded the Ship News office, at South Perry, in order to learn her where-abouts. But the reporters were as much in the dack as they, and there was frantic telephoning to every hospital in the city, and everywhere else where there was the slightest possibility that any one might be informed as to the vessel's situation It was all to no purpose, however, and the Relief seemed to have gone suddenly out of existence. It was not until about 5 o'clock that she was discov ered. Up to a late hour last night none of the sick and wounded had been taken from the Relief for transfer to hospitals.

Through the courtesy of Second Mate J. H. Hartsen, of the ship, a party of newspaper men were taken out in the ship's launch yesterday after noon and welcomed aboard the vessel. Chief Steward Robert Marsden and Major Torney, the commanding officer, received the visitors.

When asked about the statement made by Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse who came up on the Seneca with the wounded men, Mr. Marsden said:

If the statement published in the papers this morning is by Miss Jennings. I want to say that she has deliberately engaged in a falsehood. Drs. Hicks and Bird, who had charge of the wounded on the Seneca, made requisition on my department for all the supplies they needed, and these were promptly furnished. I save them medicines, bandages, surgical instruments, and everything necessary to care for their patients. That is all I care to say, but you may ask Major Torney if I have not stated the truth.

Major Torney and he did not care to take part Seneca with the wounded men, Mr. Marsden said:

Major Torney said he did not care to take part in the controversy projected by Miss Jenning's statement, but he would like to reiterate the state ments made by his steward. He added:

ments made by his steward. He added:

Miss Jennings is only an hysterical female, and she is liable to say almost anything. If she accuses either of the only sicians at the point of embarkation of negligence in the matter of furnishing instruments, supplies, etc., then she lies, that is all. My steward, Mr. Marsden, furnished all these things upon the requisition of Drs. Hicks and Bird. We did not know that the Seneca intended taking any civilians or immunes, and furnished ample material for the forty-three wounded that she had aboard. I am preparing a report of the incident for Surgeon-General Sternberg and will present it to him when heiseness aboard the Relief to-morrow. It saw in some of the papers a statement that Miss Jennings with aboard the Relief just before the Seneca sailed. If she makes such a claim it is utterly faite, as she never put her foot aboard this ship.

Miss Jennings was seen at the St. D last night and rold of the statements made by Major Torney and Mr Marsden. When asked t she would make any reply, she said: 'I have absolutely no reply to make to either the surgeon in charge of the Relief or the chief steward of the that I have to say on the matter be said to the President of the United States soon as I reach Washington. Until then I decline to say another word upon the subject." Miss Jennings intimated that she would make a

long report of her observations to the Presiden

A DEATH AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL. The first death among the one hundred non-com-

commissioned officers and privates brought from Santiago and transferred from the Olivette to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, on July 16, occurred yesterday morning. It was that of Michael O'Mealy, a private in Company A. 21st Regiment, United States Infantry. O'Mealy was shot in the second day's battle at Santiago, the bullet lodging in his left hip and injuring the sciatic nerve. was also suffering from malarial fever. Efforts made to fl.: I the bullet with a probe were unsuccessful, and O'Mealy gradually grew weak O'Mealy was thirty-five years old, was born in Ireland and came to this country fifteen years ago. He had served in the Regular Army for ten years, having been stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., the greater part of the time. He leaves a widow and one child living in Quebes and three sisters Wrs. Pob-ert Smith, of No. 472 Pearl-st., this city; Mrs. Kate Mullen, who is employed at the unama Limon Hotel, and Mrs. Annie Bolan, who lives in Wayne-st., Jersey City.

LIEUTENANT FISCUS MAY RECOVER.

Lieutenant W. M. Fiscus, who is at the Army Hospital in Fort Wadsworth, seemed slightly improved yesterday, and Surgeon Hall, one of the hospital staff, said he had a fighting chance for life. Lieutenant Fiscus's father and other relatives spent the greater part of the day at the hospital yesterday, hoping for some decided improvement in his condition

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The distilling vessel Rainbow which arrived at the yard last week was taken out of commission yesterday forenoon, and her distilling plant is to be overhauled and renovated.

The Panther, which is being fitted out as a cruiser, will leave the drydock, where she has been for nearly a week, to-day, and the Buffalo will be placed there to have her bottom cleaned and painted. The work of mounting guns on hoard the cruiser

Chic. go is all that has to be done to make that ship ready for active service. The Atlanta is still in the stone drydock, and will soon be ready for her new batteries, which will be much more extensive and powerful than the old ones The removal of the cofferdam in front of the

entrance to Drydock No. 3 has proved to be a slow and laborious task, but it is being hurried with all possible speed so that the new dock will be ready by the end of this month to receive any of the big vessels which are expected to be sent here from Sampson's fleet for repairs. It is understood at the yard that the lows will be the first war vessel to enter the new structure.

## Guropean Advertisements

EUROPEANS AND TRAVEL-LERS will find the London office of The Tribune, 149 Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

# London.

# First Avenue Hotel,

High Holborn. One of the best for real comfort and moderate charges.

Convenient alike for City, Law Courts and West End,

Proprietors

The Gordon Hotels, Limited